

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
We ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Breast Complaints, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera, &c., &c.*
Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague

known for more than twenty years to be the
ON. Y SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.

Puced than the following letter received *unsolicited*
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
ROMEO, MACOMBE CO., Mich., July 9, 1860.
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Scalds and Rheumatism for the cure of which

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the applica-

from very early the next morning, when entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, **A. W. CURTIS,**
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by
all classes of practitioners, and is found to be the

almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington.

ton; Frank Rich, Lexington; D. L. & J. B. Möhrh, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists. mar7 w&t-wly

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURCHAS THE BLOOD

DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases

The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.

and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S

Genito-urinary Ointment

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Kingworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure
should be kept in the house of every family.
Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. DARRIN & CO., Proprietors for the Western
and Southern States Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be
addressed.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfurt; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington;
Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Morton,
D. R. Mills, Georgetown, S. C.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY

FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility,
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Navarre Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, d. spepsia, and liver

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered.

with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry, co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating

ly restored and am now in robust health."

GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms and at the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physician, attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint,

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.

Such News we are Receiving Daily.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States,
to whom address all orders.

For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Lex-
ington, Ky., Frank Fitch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & I.
B. Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington
Seaton & Broderick, Maysville, Ky., Edward Wilder

ICE! ICE!!

All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine, clean ice for the season.



Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

1892-1893
Commonwealth copy.

POPULATION OF KENTUCKY.—From the official report to the Legislature, we learn that the population of Kentucky, as taken in 1860, is as follows: Whites, 920,077, free colored, 10,146; slaves, 225,490—total 1,155,713. Number of voters in 1860, 188,462 in 1861, 192,656.

Under the recent act of the Legislature, says the Louisville Journal, providing that the property of rebels who may have remained in the so-called Southern Confederacy for thirty days shall be subject to attachment, attachments were filed in the Chancery Court in this city on Saturday, against the property of Gen. S. B. Buckner, for \$64,904, against Col. Wm. Preston for about \$40,000, against the property of Ed. Crutcher for the amount of \$20,000, and against various other persons in smaller amounts.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a game law. It forbids the killing of game between the first of May and the first of September. Under the act it is an offense to kill any kind of birds smaller than quails at any season of the year.

The Supreme Court has decided that there is no authority in courts to discharge, on habeas corpus, minors over eighteen and under twenty-one, who have enlisted in the army without the consent or authority of their parents; and that without the consent of parents or guardians, minors under eighteen cannot be held.

The Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan d'Ulloa on the 16th of December. Vera Cruz was vacated by the Mexican troops next day. They retired without firing a gun. Havana letters say that Santa Anna and Miramon are both to go to Mexico. Gen. Priue was at Havana and was about to leave for Mexico with reinforcements.

Advice to Prepare for a War with England. The New York Evening Post is one of the ablest and most reliable Republican papers in the country, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the Administration. This fact gives emphasis to the warning to prepare for a European invasion, which we find at the head of its editorial columns on the 26th inst. It says:

"WORK FOR DEFENSE. 'Whatever may be the result of the negotiations in regard to Mason and Slidell, it is certain that we must prepare our coasts to resist a European invasion. It may not come immediately; but every month, while the war in the South lasts, will produce occasions of quarrel, which such nations as Great Britain grow daily more ready to make use of to force upon us another enemy. No protestations of good will on our part avail to put this off. We need immediately a large fleet of light-draught fast gunboats, a full supply of the best rifled cannon, a large number of the heaviest seacoast guns (Rodman's fifteen-inch gun,) and a few large iron clad floating batteries, to assist in harbor defense. We should have not less than three hundred such vessels as the Pembina, Unadilla, and others recently constructed, on the stocks at this moment; and so surely will we need them that shipbuilders who have the means and facilities, will do a service to the country and make sure of a profit to themselves, if pending the session of Congress in the matter they will go on to build vessels of the proper kind as a private venture.'"

The intelligent thinkers of the country have long entertained the above views. A SCARCITY OF SALT-PETRE.—At London it was stated that within a few days the whole of the stock of saltpetre in market, about three thousand tons, had been purchased by the Government of the United States, on terms which had raised the price from 37 shillings to 43 shillings per hundred weight. It was predicted that the British government will summarily prohibit the clearance of this contraband of war. If the British government cut us off from saltpetre, powder will rise to a very high figure, for, except incomparatively small quantities and at high prices, saltpetre cannot be obtained outside of British India.

ONE OF CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS LATELY DEAD.—The Rev. Robert Johnson, who died recently in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Bridget, his eldest daughter, who was first the wife of General Fleetwood, and afterward of General Ireton. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1803, spent a year as a missionary in Ohio and Kentucky, and was successively pastor of the churches of Scrubgrass and Bear Creek, Meadville, Sugar Creek, and Conestoga, Lakewood and Round Hill, and Bethel, in Indiana county, and took an active part in all the educational, temperance, and religious movements of the last fifty years.

The Auditor of Massachusetts has presented a bill of \$3,200,000 for expenses in sending troops forward.

The following explanation is given by an old hunter, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right, will be of much use to the hunters around here. The secret is as follows:

The sportsman in going out, loads both barrels, and, on seeing a bird flies naturally the right one; he re-loads that barrel, and when he again sees a bird or hare he fires it again; and so perhaps twenty times in succession. But each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left hand barrel, and at last the succession of shocks separates the wadding from the powder and shot; the consequence is that a vacuum ensues between them, and when the second barrel is fired it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger, the recommendation is made that whenever the right hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left hand barrel should also be rammed down.

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said: "Here is to heroes of what I, pled and died at the battle of Bull Run—of which I am one."

The Intrigues in the British Cabinet.—Palmerston wants War.—He is held Back by his Colleagues.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, of the date of the 7th of December, says:

Of one thing you may be sure, Palmerston wants a legal pretext for war with the United States, but it costs in the Cabinet Council with a most determined opposition on the part of Messrs. Gladstone and Milner Gibson, and, to a less degree, of Sir Cornwall Lewis. "The noble Viscount" is backed by Russell, an abject tool in his hands, and the whole Whig Coterie. If the Washington Cabinet should furnish the desired pretext, the present Cabinet will be sprung to be supplanted by a Tory Administration. The preliminary steps for such a change of scenery have been already settled between Palmerston and Disraeli. Hence the furious war cry of the Morning Herald and the Standard, those hungry wolves howling at the prospect of the long missed crumbs from the public almoner.

Palmerston's designs may be shown up by calling into memory a few facts. It was he who insisted upon the proclamation, acknowledging the secessionists as belligerents, on the morning of the 14th of May, after he had been informed by telegraph from Liverpool that Mr. Adams would arrive at London on the night of the 13th May. He, after a severe struggle with his colleagues, dispatched three thousand men to Canada, an army ridiculous, if intended to cover a frontier of 1,500 miles, but a clever sleight-of-hand if the rebellion was to be cheered and the Union to be irritated. He, many weeks ago, urged Bonaparte to propose a joint armed intervention "in the intestine struggle," supported that project in the Cabinet Council, and failed only in carrying it by the resistance of his colleagues. He and Bonaparte then resorted to the Mexican intervention as a *pis aller*. That operation served two purposes, by provoking just resentment on the part of the Americans, and by simultaneously furnishing a pretext for the dispatch of a squadron, ready, as the Morning Post has it, "to perform whatever duty the hostile conduct of the government of Washington may require us to perform in the waters of the Northern Atlantic."

At the time when that expedition was started, the Morning Post, together with the Times and the smaller fry of Palmerston's press slaves, said that it was a very fine thing, and a philanthropic thing into the bargain, because it would expose the slaveholding confederation to two fires—the anti-slavery North and the anti-slavery force of England and France. And what says the very same Morning Post this curious compound of Jenkins and Rhodomonta, of plush and swash, in its to-day's issue, on occasion of Jefferson Davis' address? Hearken to the Palmerston oracle:

"We must look to this intervention as one that may be inoperative during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern Confederation, on the other hand, stretch for a great distance along the frontier of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the insurrection of no slight consequence."

"The Northern government has invariably rallied at our neutrality, but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognized in it all that we could do for either party; and whether with a view to our transactions with Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet at Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor."

I may remark that the Nord, of December 2d—a Russian paper, and consequently a paper initiated into Palmerston's designs—insinuates that the Mexican expedition was from the first set on foot, not for its ostensible purpose, but for a war against the United States.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

PROCLAMATION.
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Beech Grove, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861.
To the People of Southeastern Kentucky:

The Brigade I have the honor to command, is here for no purpose of war upon Kentuckians, but to repel those Northern hordes who, with arms in their hands, are attempting the subjugation of a sister Southern State. They have closed your rivers, embargoed your railroads, cut off your natural and proper markets, left your stock and produce on hands almost valueless, and thereby almost destroyed the value of your lands and labor. We have come to open again your rivers, to restore the ancient markets for your produce, and thereby to return to you the accustomed value of your lands and labor. They have represented us as murderers and outlaws. We have come to convince you that we truly respect the laws, reverse justice, and mean to give security to your personal and property rights. They have forced many of you to take up arms against us. We come to take you by the hand, as heretofore, as friends and brothers. Their Government has laid heavy taxes upon you to carry on this unnatural war—one object of which is openly avowed to be to set at liberty your slaves, and the ensuing steps in which will be to put arms in the hands and give them political and social equality with yourselves. We say these things in the beginning, and are offering our hearts' blood to avert those dreadful evils which we saw the abolition leaders had deliberately planned for the South. "All men must have the ballot or none—all men must have the ballot or none," said Mr. Seward, the present Federal Secretary of State. How long will Kentuckians close their eyes to the contemplated ruin of their present structure of society? How long will they permit their arms against brother of the South struggling for those rights and that independence common to us all, and which was guaranteed to all by the Constitution of 1787? For many long years we remonstrated against the encroachments against those rights, and the insecurity to that property thus guaranteed, which these Northern hordes so remorselessly inflicted upon us. They became deaf to our remonstrances, because they believed they had the power, and felt in every fiber the will to whip us in. We have disappointed them. We have broken their columns in almost every conflict. We have acquired a prestige of success which has stricken terror into the Northern heart. Their "grand armies" have been held in check by comparatively few, but stern-hearted men; and now they would invoke Kentucky valor to aid them in beating down the true sons of the South who have stood Kentucky and her kindred people.

Will you play this unnatural part, Kentuckians? Heaven forbid! The memories of the past forbid! The honor of your wives and daughters, your past renown, and the fair name of your posterity, forbid that you should strike for Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, against those struggling for the rights and independence of your kindred race. Strike with us for independence and the preservation of your property, and these Northern invaders of your soil will soon be driven across the Ohio.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brigadier-General.

DARING ROBBERY.—Mr. Wm. J. Gray, a well-known citizen of the upper portion of the city, was acquainted near his residence on the night of the 1st instant and robbed of his pocket book, containing money and notes to the value of eight hundred and seventy dollars. It is thought the outrage and robbery were committed by soldiers.—*Low. Jour.*

Government Finances.

The New York banks have resolved not to take the next \$50,000,000 installment of the Government loan, of which they had the option until January 1st. Mr. Chase has money enough to last until the 1st of February. In the meantime some new scheme will have to be adopted. The New York World proposes the following plan:

Congress must tax, before another fortnight, enough to produce at least \$200,000,000 per annum, say as follows:

One per cent. tax on the eleven thousand millions of real and personal property named in Mr. Chase's report	\$110,000,000
Six per cent. on domestic manufactures estimated at a thousand millions per annum	60,000,000
Customs receipts, and sales, etc.	40,000,000
Total	\$210,000,000

And authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 in treasury 3.65 per cent. notes, convertible, at the option of the holder, into treasury 7.30 notes or six per cent. bonds; issue these of the same appearance and denominations as the present demand notes, and pay them to all contractors and troops after passage of the bill. Let them be received for all public dues at par, without the interest.

These 3.65 treasury notes are the English exchequer bill system in principle, and do not attempt to create money or capital like demand notes, but simply furnish employment for those already in existence. As collateral security to any note they would command discounts from every bank in the country. The urgent need for immediate legislation to provide money at once renders these suggestions more practicable than mooted schemes of doubtful constitutionality for banks and demand notes legally made money.

Suspension of the New York Banks.

[From the Tribune of Monday.]

For the second time in but little over four years the banks of New York have suspended specie payments, and it is a curious coincidence that now, as in the other case, they solemnly resolved a week or two before that they would not suspend. On the 17th of October, 1857, our banks suspended and resumed in November following. On that occasion the banks were driven to that course by a popular run for deposits, causing intense excitement in Wall street, and after the specie reserve had run down to \$5,800,000. In the present case the banks close their doors with full vaults, over \$22,000,000 in gold, and after a drain, which though steadily continued an exhaustive, has been unaccompanied by any popular excitement, and is almost entirely confined to the large dealers with the banks and country correspondents. Boston and the West have drawn balances in gold very largely in the last two weeks, while the Government has taken in addition some six millions per week. It has been for many days apparent to any one watching the course of the specie reserve that the question of suspension was only one of this week or next. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the calls of Mr. Cisco, instead of returning to the bank vaults in three or four days, were held back in the city quarter, with still other amounts in addition. The loss of gold by the banks in two weeks has reached about \$16,000,000, which has gone to the interior, to Boston, and into private pockets. The combined decrease in two weeks of the banks and Sub-Treasury, it will be seen, is very large:

	Sub-Treasury.	Banks.
December 14.....	\$7,750,000	\$28,500,000
December 22.....	4,650,000	22,000,000
Loss.....	\$3,100,000	\$6,500,000
Aggregate loss.....	\$10,800,000	\$34,500,000

Of less than a million has gone abroad, consequently the country is as strong in specie now as then, but our city banks have been seriously weakened. In this state of affairs it became a question of policy for the banks to decide whether to go on and pay out their coin to the last dollar, or to shut their doors at once. We are confident that more than one-half the representatives of the banks at the meeting last week which adopted the resolution of non-suspension, went to that meeting prepared to vote for suspension. They were then overruled by the representations of the managers of two or three prominent institutions, but the case was different to-day when called together at the Merchants' Exchange Bank to consider their condition and to act. After a long and rather stormy session of some seven hours, it was voted with some dissenting voices, not to open their vaults on Monday morning. One or two banks—the City and Chemical—perhaps may go on paying for some time, although the latter bank, it is understood, has lost \$1,000,000 within the week. An attempt was made to postpone action until the banks of Philadelphia and Boston could act in concert, and many resolutions of adjournment were offered, but all were voted down under the fixed determination of the majority to settle the question at once. The run for specie on Monday, under this new disturbance of the question, would have, no doubt, been severe, and postponement would not be listened to. The meeting also voted not to take the third \$50,000,000 of Treasury notes, for which they have an option until January 1. On motion, it was also resolved that in order that the semi-annual interest on the public debt due January 1 should be promptly met, the banks would respond to one more call on the stock loan of \$3,500,000 in gold, under the express condition that the money so received should be devoted only to the payment of the interest on the Federal debt. An attempt was made to include the draft in favor of the State of New York for \$1,200,000, of which were to be disbursed for the extinction of a portion of the debt of the State, but this motion failed. No other business of importance was transacted. Messrs. Gallatin and Runnett were added to the Treasury Note Committee, and Mr. Taylor resigned. All but seven of the banks were represented at the meeting.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

CAMP CALVERT, NEAR LONDON, KY.,
December 30, 1861.

EDS. DEMOCRAT.—Gentlemen: We have just received information from Cumberland Gap to the effect that Colonel Rains has been reinforced with three thousand rebels. The rebel cavalry, to which they have been added, yesterday at Flat Lick, about twenty-five miles this side of the Gap. They came down on a thiefing and foraging expedition. We also have news here to-day that the rebels are to be reinforced at the Gap by General Floyd, with a force of nine thousand men. These reports need confirmation, but they are likely true. We are certainly in an exposed position. I will develop no facts that might be of advantage to the rebels, but the Government is certainly aware of our condition. If she intends to do anything on this important line, I think it high time she was doing something. Is Col. Garrard's regiment to be always exposed as it has been since it was sent to Wild Cat? It is certainly discouraging, not only to the regiment, but to the loyal citizens of this end of the State and East Tennessee. The health of our regiment is only tolerably good. We have reported for duty about five hundred and fifty out of a full regiment. Let us have a good force and move on to East Tennessee, to the relief of the down-trodden and oppressed Unionists of that section. More anon. "N."

The Mr. Hemphill who was brought to this city and placed in prison on Tuesday for a political offense, was Mr. Lewis Hemphill, of Jessamine county.—*Low. Jour.*

From the Green River Army—The Very Latest Intelligence.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, P. M.

The rumors about the movements of the army at Green River are innumerable, sensational, and ridiculous. Let me correct the errors and state the facts, briefly:

Gen. Buell has not "crossed Green River with an army of 60,000 men." In fact he hasn't crossed Green River with any perceptible advance, whether of 60,000 or of 60 men. Gen. Buckner has not "advanced from Bowling-Green with his whole force," and he is not now engaging our forces at Munfordsville, with a view of destroying the railroad bridge. In fact a reconnaissance of eight miles across the river the other day didn't show any traces of Buckner. General Buell is not in hourly expectation of a battle at "Green River," or if he is, he was taking the "expectation" very coolly last night, easily established in his room at the hotel, wrapped in his dressing gown and smoking his cigar, as if his day's work were done, and there was nothing in the world to disturb him, till he should repair to his headquarters to-morrow.

And, finally, our troops at Green River, regular and volunteer, are not "marching forward toward Bowling-Green to meet the enemy," or, if they are, they are in the somewhat awkward predicament of not knowing the fact themselves.

Seriously, there are but two ways in which a fight on the Nashville line can become possible. We must move up and attack the enemy, or the enemy must move down and attack us.

As to the advance, I will simply say that I have ample reasons for stating that it is an absolute certainty that no general advance or aggressive movement, on our part, toward Bowling-Green, is intended for at least two weeks to come.

AGATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

We learn from the Havana Diarie that the Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of 24 hours. Gen. Garretta, on landing, issued a proclamation to the troops and another to the people, the latter to the effect that the troops had come thither only to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties and violence committed against their compatriots and to obtain a guarantee against similar outrages. The great satisfaction of the army after fulfilling its mission from the Government, would be to return to its own country with the certainty of having merited the affections of the Mexicans.

Nearly 100 rifled cannon of the latest pattern were found at San Juan.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.

The British steam gunboat Rinaldo left here at five o'clock P. M. yesterday, with Mason and Slidell and their secretaries on board. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.

Stormy weather has interrupted telegraph communication with the States and over the Sierra Nevada, since the 24th ult. Floods were renewed to a great extent throughout the valley portions of the State. Sacramento and stockton were again partially overflowed, without much additional damage. Business with the interior is suspended. More property has been destroyed by these freshets than by all the freshets heretofore since the country has been settled by Americans. Weather pleasant to-day.

Judge Hager yesterday issued an injunction restraining the sale of Broderick's estate until the question of the forgery of Broderick's will be investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Steamer Stepping. Stone came up from the flotilla last night. The steamer, on her reconnoitering trip up, Okechogan bay lately, scattered the rebels with three well directed shots from her 24 pounder rifled gun, the shells bursting right in the midst of the rebel soldiers; but on her return she was followed by rillemen, who, concealed behind trees, fired several bullets through her sides. One of the shells passed through the Captain's berth. The new rebel battery is on Possum Nose, this side of Cock Pit Point, and the before the nearest battery to the city. At least one heavy rifled gun is planted there, as shells have been fired into the mouth of Mattawamam creek.

Gen. Benham has been released from arrest, and is ordered to report himself for duty at once. The Court of Inquiry ignored the charges against him as soon as they were received. Col. Wilson's regiment of Mechanic Fusiliers has been ordered to report to Gen. Lane at Fort Leavenworth. The line officers will be selected from the State from which each company hails.

Another Tragedy at Franklin, Kentucky.

The following statement is but the sequel to a terrible tragedy which was enacted in the same vicinity a few weeks ago. About a month since the community were informed that the rebel Gen. Buckner had sent a squad of soldiers to Franklin, Kentucky, to arrest one A. E. White and his band of marauders, who after killing Davis Whiteside, an old and respectable citizen of Simpson county, had taken refuge in and barricaded George Bell's house. The soldiers, attended by the Marshall, attempted to arrest them; but White and his party made fight, killing Richard Lee, a soldier from Louisville, and wounding another named William Keller, from Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The soldiers then charged upon the building, killing old man Bell and burning the building. White and the remainder of his party escaped, and were at large until last Saturday evening, when he returned to Franklin and fortified himself in the Railroad Hotel, near the depot, where he remained until Wednesday morning, at which time he sent one Solter Hoy out on the street with a double-barrel shotgun. Hoy had been in the street but a short time when he fired twice at Sam'l Bullen, Bullen returning both fires. The citizens then seized their arms, and, surrounding the house, demanded that White should give up his arms and go to jail, to which proposition White agreed, provided the citizens would first lay down their arms, which they did. On the way to jail, however, White made three attempts to shoot the younger Whitesides, who had also given up his arms. The same night about thirty persons, supposed to be soldiers and friends of Richard Lee, went to the jail, and demanding the keys, went into the jail and shot White two or three times fatally. They then turned John Roland, a soldier from Hutton's regiment, out of jail. Roland, it will be remembered, had been incarcerated for killing Davis Whitesides. None of the party were known to the jailer or his family.

Low. Jour.

Treatment of Croup.

Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat; and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold water applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand, that water applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of cold water with linen cloths, or of almost boiling water with woolen flannel, are very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot by adding water from a boil-

ing tea-kettle at hand; let two of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent; the flannels should not be so wet, when put on, as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and the body and feet of the child comfortable and warm. As soon as one flannel gets a little cool, put on another hot one, with a little interval of exposure as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, and the child is saved. When it wakes up, both flannels will be dry.

Hall's Journal of Health.

Daily Review of the Market.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1862.

It has been stated that the Northern Bank of Kentucky had suspended specie payments. It appears, however, that the announcement was not altogether warranted. Persons who are well informed on the subject inform us that, in the midst of the uncertainty which followed the announcement of the suspension of the Eastern banks on Monday, the officers of the mother bank at Lexington withheld payment but a few hours, but it was ordered at a meeting of the directors on Tuesday morning that the bank should not suspend. There is a branch of the Northern Bank at Glasgow and another at Barboersville, and they being situated in rebel territory, are in a state of suspension so far as legal citizens of the State are concerned. The rates for gold are various, some of the bankers holding it at 3 1/2 per cent. premium, others at 5, and others again refusing to sell at any rate. There is a continued good demand for Eastern exchange, which remains firm at 1-9 3/4 cent. premium, the buying rate being at par.

WHEAT AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour is confined to the supply for consumers, with light sales at \$4.05. Wheat is steady—sales of 600 bushels at 75¢-85¢. Sales 1,500 bushels corn at 26¢-27¢, without sacks.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Steady. Sales of 500 lb butter at 15¢.

HAY.—Firm, with sales of 300 tons prime timothy at \$12.13 50 from the landing.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Firm, with an upward tendency. Sales 6 bbls sugar 10¢, and 55 bbls yellow at 10¢-11¢, and 10 bbls crushed and powdered at 12¢. Molasses held at 46¢-47¢. Sales of 38 bags coffee at 21¢-22¢. Sales 6 bbls soda at 6¢.

PROVISIONS.—Very dull, with a sale of 30 bbls mess pork at \$9 1/2 bbl. There was nothing done in hogs.

BEANS.—Sales of 60 bbls white at \$1 50@1 65.

SHEETING.—A sale of 5 bales Great Western at 18¢.

POTATOES.—Better demand, with sales of 500 bbls at \$1.00 @ 1.10.

CANDLES.—Sales star, light weight, at 13¢, in lots, and full weight 15¢.

WHISKY.—Sales of raw at 14¢.

TABACCO.—Sales 27 hds—1 at \$4 25, 1 at \$5 95, 6 at \$6 65, 5 at \$7 60, 3 at \$8 15 @ \$8 25, 4 at \$9 80, 5 at \$10 75, 1 at 11 and 1 at \$12 25.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHAWL FOUND.

A gentleman left a shawl on the Louisville and Lexington passenger train, going East, the evening of the 26th. The owner, calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement, can get the shawl.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17-41-tf

EDGAR KEENON.....J. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
feels wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be read with care.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

FOR SALE!

HAVING made arrangements to remove to another city, I propose to sell off all my

STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND,

and my entire business in this city. I will also sell

MY RESIDENCE

on goods terms.

All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle up, as I am compelled to close up business here.

A. G. CAMMACK.

Jan. 2, 1861-31.

SITUATION WANTED.

A GERMAN, WHO CAN GET GOOD RECOMMENDATION, desires a situation, either to raise a new vineyard or to work in one. Address,

CHARLES DILGER,
Frankfort, Ky.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 30.]
Mason and Slidell Given up.

According to the telegraphic abstract of the correspondence between the British Government and ours, which has resulted in the agreement to send up the rebel Commissioners, the British demand was made on the ground that the Trent was on a lawful and innocent voyage, and that as the ship of a neutral power she had a right to carry these rebel Commissioners, and therefore that their seizure was a violation of international law. This report we may reasonably presume to have been revised by the agent of the State Department, and to contain the true ground of the British demand.

The Secretary of State concedes and sustains the British right to demand the prisoners on the ground that their seizure was an inadvertent and unwarranted violation of "an old, honored and cherished American cause," and "principles that constituted a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and have become a considerable maritime power, and won the respect and confidence of many nations;" and he demands that the Government refuse to give up the rebels, "would disavow its most cherished principles, and release and reverse its essential policy."

The Secretary of State says the country cannot afford this sacrifice; and inasmuch as he shows that an old, honored, and cherished American cause, our most cherished principles, and the distinctive policy which has developed a continent and won a great and prosperous people, are all on the side of the British demand, the argument with Lord Lyons becomes easy, and this nation seems to have a vastly greater interest than England in the demand, for it cannot be supposed to affect the prosperity or ultimate destiny of the British nation materially. Under the treatment of this question by our able Secretary of State, the British demand really seems to confer a favor, and we have reason to be thankful that England has not taken these prisoners out of our hands, as it refuses us from a dilemma which was sacrificing our most cherished American principle and the policy to which we owe our remarkable growth and prosperity.

By the remark of the National Intelligencer, contained in the telegraphic report, it appears that the British demand was somewhat peremptory, but in the light in which the case is presented by Mr. Seward, we have no reason to be offended at it, but rather to be gratified that the demand is in support of our most cherished principle, and of the distinctive American policy to which we owe our greatness, therefore the more peremptory the demand of England, the higher she exalts our principle, and the more she sustains the cause of our national greatness. The peremptoriness of the demand sustains the American principle in the same way, and even more than Mr. Seward's argument in favor of it. Thus the great intellect of the Secretary of State discovers the blessing which the people apprehended an affliction, and reveals a smiling face behind the most frowning cloud. The principle which is established by this delivery, is established by the terms of the demand. No supererogatory considerations on our side in favor of the demand would change or add to its terms, nor affect the precedent. We infer by the telegraphic report of the demand, that it is made either on the principle that ships of a neutral power are exempt from search and seizure by belligerent powers, or that neutral ships have the right to carry the ambassadors of belligerents, exempt from search or seizure. The first would be an extension of the American principle on the right of search, as we never claimed to be exempt from search for articles contraband of war. But our interest has usually been in favor of the utmost extension of neutral rights, and if we are glad to give up the rebels to prevent a neutral principle, we ought to be still happier if their delivery extends it. The second—the right of a neutral ship to carry ambassadors of hostile powers—we have never set up; but as this is also an extension of neutral rights and of our cherished principle, it is additional cause for gratification.

Yet, Mr. Seward says, "if the safety of this Union required the detention of the prisoners, it would be done," thus showing that the safety of the Union is paramount to the principle which has given it power and respectability, and showing also to the satisfaction of the world that menace has had no influence upon us in deciding this question. But, the Secretary of State magnanimously says, "the effectual check, and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense." While the British demand sustains and establishes a cherished American principle, Mr. Seward is also gratified that the fruit which we give up is of an acidulous nature, which is not needed by the American stomach at this time, and, therefore, it is no sacrifice to forego it. In this special case, also, Mr. Seward, with increasing magnanimity, waives the duty of the Government to protect American citizens from being delivered into the keeping of a foreign power, on the ground that the citizens are interested in the preservation of the keeping of the foreign power. This appears plausible, but Mr. Seward ought to be exceedingly cautious how he gives up any right of Mason and Slidell to the protection of our Government against seizure by England. This feature shows how careful Mr. Seward has been in this delivery, to guard all our national rights and all the rights of American citizens.

War with England, added to the rebellion at home, might peril our national preservation, therefore, on the principle that self-preservation is the first principle of Nations as well as individuals, a war with England is to be avoided if possible. And on the same principle that a man gives up his purse to a highwayman to save his life, we had better give up these unimportant prisoners on any terms, than to have the navy and army of England brought to the aid of the rebellion, for the sake of holding these rebel Commissioners. It is an honorable excuse for avoiding a foreign war on any point which does not involve national independence and territorial integrity. Were our power unbroken at home, we should not submit to this demand from England; but under those circumstances, England would never have made such a demand. In submitting to the necessity, we hope the correspondence has been conducted with dignity and honesty on our side.

But the belligerent propensity developed in the English mind on all these occasions, is a warning to us that war with England is a contingency which we may calculate upon as impending. So quarrelsome a disposition as has been exhibited on this excuse—which was no real provocation—will not be long without some pretense for war. The English people believe that with their fleet they could annihilate ours, open the Southern ports, blockade the Northern, and easily reduce us to submission. If there is any nation that can be safely trusted with the power of trampling on others with impunity, it is not the English. They believe that their intervention in our affairs would open the trade of the South to them, relieve their manufacturing and commercial distress, forever divide a rival power, and give them the ascendancy in the trade with the South by peculiar conditions. If there is any nation which can be expected to sacrifice interest to principle, it is not the British.

The strongest motives of the English mind incite the nation to war. But it is unnecessary to philosophize on the English mind and motives in this case. The evidence of their quarrelsome propensity is unmistakable. The English journals which admitted the legality of the seizure of the rebels, made it none the less a cause for war. Usually a people who are clamorous for war, if they are not actually in the right, are blinded by passion or prejudice so that they believe themselves right; but it is a remarkable feature of this case that the English press has generally conceded the right of this seizure, according to British precedents and decisions, while at the same time they are clamorous that it shall be made a cause for war, and have done their utmost to stir up the unreasoning passions of the people.

Usually it is the ignorant classes which are for war without reason, but in England the upper classes are not only agitating for war without reason, but while admitting that there was no reason for war. The evil day is only put off by this concession. It will probably increase British insolence. Their papers, with a truly English ease of conscience, assume that our blockade of the Southern ports is illegal, and that it is a great stretch of British magnanimity to recognize it at all. We can now begin to estimate how far we can rely on English magnanimity, when it is opposed to English interest. Every British vessel seized in running our blockade will now be likely to raise a case for another demand, and the English press has already decided the legality of the question, and made such a seizure a reason for war, which they did not pretend to have in the Trent case.

The national safety demands immediate exertions to put the country in a state of defense, and to organize its whole power for service. The protection of our sea and lake ports, the manufacture of the largest rifled ordnance and small arms to any extent that may be required, a great increase in our navy, and the enrollment and organization of all the able-bodied men of the country, are matters which cannot be neglected for any time with due regard to the safety of the country. These should be provided for immediately. And in the meantime, every victory over the rebels is just as good as a victory over the British would be, in its moral and physical effects on England.

The Hostility of Great Britain to the United States—The British Consul at Charleston.
The New York Evening Post (Republican), in an article upon Great Britain, says:
In the first place, we hope it will consider whether, by conceding to Great Britain all that she claims in regard to the search of the steamer Trent, we are likely to prevent a war with that power. We admit that a war with Great Britain at the present time, by all means, to be avoided, if possible, without too great a sacrifice of our national honor; but the question is whether the pretext on which Great Britain offers to fight us, if it were removed, would not be replaced by another. That she has conducted herself, from the beginning of our difficulties with the South, in a most unfriendly spirit, that she has aided the rebels in almost every way short of actual hostilities, we suppose few apologists would hardly venture to deny. Her Government while the minister appointed by Mr. Lincoln's Administration was on his way to London, made haste to declare the rebellion a belligerent power, and to concede to it all the rights of belligerents.

This proceeding, which was as gross an interference in our domestic difficulties as if the United States should recognize as a belligerent power an insurrection in the English county of Cornwall, was received here with deep resentment; but the British Government seems to have cared very little for the impression it made on us, and followed it up by other acts of a like character. Mr. Bunch, recognized by our Government as the British Consul at Charleston, employed Mr. Trescott, of South Carolina, a well-known secessionist, to treat with Jefferson Davis as the head of the Confederate Government. The proofs of this having come to the hands of our Government, Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, wrote to Earl Russell, demanding the removal of Bunch from his post. Earl Russell answered on the 9th of the same month, that whatever Mr. Bunch had done was done by the order of the British Government, and declined to remove him. Our Secretary of State immediately afterward withdrew Bunch's acquittal—the instrument recognizing him as consul.

The conduct of the British Consul at Havana, the principal representative of the British Government in the island of Cuba, was of a like hostile nature. He procured and paid for the passage of the rebel commissioners from the steamer Trent, knowing their errand, and we are yet to see whether he will be dismissed from his post for that violation of the obligations of neutrality.

But the most remarkable indication of hostility on the part of the British Government is yet to be related. In August last our Minister, Mr. Adams, acting under instructions from Mr. Seward, had, after various delays and difficulties, negotiated a convention with Great Britain stipulating that privateering should be abolished, and that the goods of private persons, non-combatants, should be exempt from capture on the sea by vessels of war, adding other stipulations for the protection of neutral commerce against seizures on the ocean. When this instrument was ready for signing, Earl Russell insisted on annexing to it a declaration which should exempt from the operation of the treaty the privateers of the Confederate States. We give it here:

"In affixing his signature to the convention of this day, between her majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, the Earl Russell declares, in order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty declines to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States."

Of course, Mr. Adams could not consent to take the convention thus mutilated, with an exception to its provisions so important and capable of so wide a construction. He declined to allow the rebel privateers the free range which Earl Russell desired to secure for them, and the convention was never signed.

The history of Mr. Bunch's official communication in behalf of the British Ministry to the Government of Jeff. Davis, and that of the convention, never signed, which was to abolish privateering and protect from seizure an enemy's goods under a neutral flag, may be read in the volume of "Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs," which was laid before Congress along with Mr. Lincoln's annual message at the opening of the present session of Congress. Those who look over these papers can not fail to be struck with the pacific and conciliatory tone in which all the instructions of our State Department to its foreign Ministers are drawn up.

The British press, in this unfriendly treatment of our country, has co-operated with the British Government from the very beginning of our domestic troubles. The organs of the party in power and those of the opposition have alike favored the cause of the South, and now, when we have obtained possession of the persons of two of the principal agents of rebellion, found on board of a British steamer, most of their journals have passed from non-partisan neutrality to a strain of vulgar insolence toward us, and an attempt to inflame the entire country with a mad eagerness to rush into a war with the United States.

Everything is quiet along the line of the advance guard at Green River, the soldiers who reached our city last night report that the enemy is nowhere near the river in front of our forces.—*Los Angeles.*

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHARLESTON FIRE. [Richmond Examiner's Correspondent.] CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.

Our people have scarcely yet awakened from the trance of horror and dismay into which they were plunged by the great disaster of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The more carefully I survey the path of the fire, the more shocking is the sense of utter desolation and distress which creeps over me. The newspapers have here published long and elaborate accounts of the frightful event of the week, but they do not and cannot picture a tithe of the public and private losses, the individual suffering and general gloom which have fallen upon the noble old city of Charleston. To give anything like a full history of these would require a book of very respectable size.

There is no doubt whatever that the fire was purely the result of accident. It probably originated from the sparks of a camp fire which was little to the windward of the large sash factory where the flames first burst forth. A furious gale had just arisen, and in less than half an hour the lower portion of the city was on fire in a dozen places. The wind whirled about great chunks of burning wood for a distance of many blocks from the blazing tenements, and the vast multitude of these red flakes, lighting up the air, gave to the scene the aspect of a fiery snow storm. The conflagration attained its full width among the dry and ancient tinder-box shanties of State and Market streets. From that neighborhood it swept rapidly and resistlessly forward, spreading neither to the left nor to the right, but borne by the wind in a straight line, diagonally through the city, until it had cleared its road of ruin from the Cooper to the Ashley river. It is somewhat singular to mark the clearness with which the broad line pursued by the fire is defined. Indeed, so furious and unchanging was the gale that blew during the whole of that fearful night, that I think it actually served as a protection to the houses situated on either side of the line of the fire, inasmuch as it kept the flames surging and roaring steadily onward and gave them no opportunity to turn, or to bend, or to spread.

The most irreparable of the results of this awful calamity is the wholesale destruction of the antiquities of our city. Great numbers of those grand old mansions of revolutionary memory, which have given to Charleston the prestige which attaches to every city of the ancient regime, now lie blackened and crumbling in ruins. The great state halls in which the rebels of '61. The ancestral homesteads of the Heywards, the Laurences, the Pinckneys, the Middletons, the Haynes, and of many other families whose names are entwined with the history of the State, are leveled with the ground. It is now impossible to go from that portion of the city in which are situated the Battery, the Postoffice, and the City Hall, to the neighborhood of the Charleston Hotel, or to any part of Wentworth street, without passing through whole blocks of the devastated tract encumbered by huge piles of stone, brick, and charred rafters. Those who are unacquainted with these localities will be able to form some idea of the extent of the fire from the fact that its sweep embraced about a quarter of a mile in width, and fully a mile in length, through the very heart and oldest quarter of the city.

Much of the movable property which had been taken from the houses was consumed, owing to the fact that it was foolishly placed in the street some distance from the fire, where it was rapidly carried off by the fire swept a little later. It is appalling to think of the immense quantities of rich and old fashioned furniture, the accumulation of rare and costly libraries, the well stored cellars of old wines, beyond all price, and the mass of household relics and effects of every kind, which have been swept away, and which, in the present state of affairs, it will be found quite impossible to replace.

The firemen worked with all the energy of desperation; but their efforts, in the face of the fierce gale, were of very little avail. Only really efficient check given to the conflagration was due to the resolute and prompt course of General Ripley. Mounted and accompanied by his staff, he rode swiftly forth and thither, often through streets over which the flames were already madly arching, his face and person blackened with smoke, giving his orders with his characteristic clearness and decision.

In the earlier period of the fire he saw its fearful character, and gave orders to blow up the entire line of buildings next in front of those which were burning. Next this order was promptly carried out, and perhaps the extent of the conflagration might have been very materially lessened; but some delay or hesitation occurred, and the auspicious moment passed. Subsequently the General himself superintended the work of blowing up the endangered ranges, and there can be very little doubt that the safety of the Orphan Asylum, the Roper Hospital, containing two hundred and forty sick, and the Jail, in which the Yankee prisoners were confined, is due solely to his resolute assumption of the grave responsibility of blowing up the intervening houses.

I cannot attempt to particularize even the principal losses. The St. Andrew's Hall was the scene of the solemn separation by the Convention of the State of South Carolina from the United States. The Institute Hall, (alias, "Secession Hall," in which the act was enthusiastically ratified by the people, is to Charleston, what Faneuil Hall is to Boston. The Cathedral of St. Finbar, built of brown stone, was a structure equalled in grandeur by very few edifices in the Confederacy. The Mill's House had a most singular escape, the fire having burned furiously on three sides of it. But, if I should begin to dwell upon incidents like these, my letter would soon reach an unseemly length.

Heavy, indeed, would be the coffers of our Insurance companies, if they could stand a blow like this, in which the losses must be counted by millions. Some of them may survive, but it is now admitted that most of our city companies will barely be able to pay the amount of the insurance with their whole capital. This, of course, will be ruinous to the stockholders.

Rumor hath it that the blockading squadron fired a salute during the conflagration. It is certain that a number of guns were heard on the harbor, but whether they were meant as an evidence of the brutal joy of the Yankees is a matter of doubt. It is not difficult to predict that the Northern newspapers will gloat like vipers over the terrible calamity which has occurred. But let their hireling hosts approach and they will find the spirit of our people is unshaken in their work, and that those who have bowed to the sorrow with which Providence has afflicted them, are not yet prepared to succumb to the invader.

The destitution here is awful. I am glad to be able to add that the most liberal and extensive measures are being taken to remedy the wide-spread suffering.

Our sister States and communities are nobly rallying to the rescue. Georgia (the State) has given her "mite" of one hundred thousand dollars; Savannah ten thousand; Augusta eleven thousand, and the citizens of Charleston have already rolled up more than fifty thousand; New Orleans and the other cities of the Confederacy are bestirring themselves, and there is no doubt that millions needed will speedily be forthcoming.

[From the Columbus (O.) Crisis.] "O! If We Only had a Jackson."

Some of us who went through the Jackson political fights, from 1828 to 1836, are every now and then startled with the cry of one of his old tramping disciples, "O! if we only had a Jackson!" You once had a Jackson, but you were as willfully ignorant of the great virtues of that life-long patriot then, as you seem to be of men and things at the present day. You never seem to learn until the time of learning is past being of any use to you. We were once surrounded by five or six Methodist preachers, of the anti-Jackson persuasion, in those "good old days," trying to persuade us that it was both unchristian and very uncharitable, to support Jackson, and appeal to our pride as a young man, to beware of a future, as the stigma of Jacksonism would ruin us in after times. We felt the prayer in our heart, at the time: "Father, forgive them," etc., and left them to learn wisdom by time and experience.

The insults offered to that great and good President, were continuous and malignant, until a revolution, which only seemed to be suppressed by the "figure head" affair. The case of the "figure head" of the ship Constitution, which created such intense excitement and wild exultations by the enemies of Gen. Jackson, will be well recollected by a great many of our readers, who were then old enough to read the newspapers.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been making a tour through New England, hunting up cotton news and other things of interest, among the manufacturing towns, thus revives the "figure head" affair. "A REMINISCENCE.—O! if we only had a Jackson—if we had but an Old Hickory in these times of public peril; is a cry heard in many parts of the North about these days; and as I happened to stumble accidentally upon a reminiscence of Jackson a few days ago, it may as well be related, so that those who desire to fall down and worship the image of the old hero may do so, and not go very far from Lowell either. It may be remembered that on the night of the 2d July, 1834, some daring individual approached the wooden figure of Jackson placed on the bows of the Constitution frigate, then moored off the Charleston, Mass., Navy Yard, and sawed off a portion of the head of the then President of the United States. This figure head has been restored, and placed in the grounds of Mr. Jonathan Bowers, at Willow Dale, about four miles from Lowell. The comments of some newspapers, still in existence, upon the daring deed of the man, are still fresh in our minds. On receiving the news in Wheeling, Va., the people rang the bells, assembled in public meeting, and passed resolutions approving the act. 'So odious,' thereupon observed the Boston Courier of July 21, 1834, is the name of Jackson in Western Virginia.' The same paper, same date, says the deed was committed by 'some daring friend of the constitution,' and termed the placing of the figure head on the frigate an attempt to disgrace that noble vessel. The New York Commercial, about the same date, indulged in some flippant remarks on the act, alleging that the head might have been 'churned off'; that Col. Crockett might have 'grinned it off'; that Major Jack Downing had claimed it, to be hung up as a mirror in the office of the Downing Gazette; that it had been stricken off by a thunderbolt; but whatever may have been the case, remarked the Commercial, the result is unquestionable—the head of Andrew Jackson is no longer conspicuous upon an American frigate."

"And now, and only a little above a quarter of a century has elapsed since the disgraceful act was committed, the country rings with the cry, 'Oh, for a Jackson.' His restored or resurrected resemblance can be seen as above. Admittance nothing."

The Emancipation League.

The emancipation league is now in full blast. The furnace is heated ten times hotter than ever, and the whole pack of Anti-Slavery Agents is at work to make Bedlam appear lovely and inviting. The black spirits who have rebelled against heaven, and who have been hurled down from their high estate, are busily engaged in their endeavors to decoy the innocent and unsuspecting into their emancipation net. Degradation loves to pull down society to its own level, and is found ready at all times to sneer at virtue, and to rebel against the established order of things. It seeks its own aggrandizement by the substitution of recklessness for sobriety, and in the pulling down of the pillars upon which the social fabric rests. They are the outcasts of society and the vultures which prey upon a nation's vitals. They are incapable of building up, and can only destroy. It requires a skillful mechanic to plan and construct an edifice, but any ignorant dolt with a crowbar can level it to the ground. So with these miserable demagogues; they cannot construct; they can only destroy. They seek to abolish the will of the Almighty in his great plan of progress and gradual emancipation of mankind from darkness to light. They do not see that progress is a plant of slow growth. They do not see that their efforts tend to clog the wheels of true emancipation of the great mass of the people from despotism to civil and religious liberty. They do not see that the people throughout the world are struggling for constitutional liberty, and that constitutional liberty is the only basis of true progress.

Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Convulsive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodic diseases that have their origin in the malarious effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

These "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "Prevention is worth a good cure." Dr. Merwin's "Fever and Ague Pills" differ from all other Chill Medicines, in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.
2d. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.
3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take.
4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable.
5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.
6th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.

They are not a northern "catch-penny humbug," but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of a pure climate. They are not a "Yankee Emancipation Society" or "Sharp's pills and bow-knives," or "Bleeding Kansas," as you may many times have done, in buying northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a SOUTHERN MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants that grow in our Wood-lands, on our River-banks, Bayous, and Lakes.

As a special merit, we wish to call attention to the fact, that in using this Medicine you only take a few pills, and it is ready at all times to produce the same result.

ONE DOLLAR and four cent postage stamps, enclosed to the Proprietors or to almost any Dealer in Medicines in the Southern States, will insure a bottle of Pills by return mail.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills and W. H. Averill,
Wilson, Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler,
Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Agents.
oct16 w&t-wf

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying ticks, lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the fly and scab on sheep. Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity. This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your own hands for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
28 Central Wharf, Boston.
m&rs w&t

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I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, Ky., or write to
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the proposed establishment in the North of a French revolutionary government on the one hand, and at the South of the reactionary revolutionary government, which Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell, et al., are seeking to establish there, that the falsehood of this humbug story about the employment of negro troops should be known. We hold it to be self-evident that if the revolutionists of the North succeed in obtaining the control of the policy and measures of the government in the loyal section of the Union, they thereby assure the eventual triumph of the reactionary revolution now in progress in the South.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1862.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Company vs. Dudley, Franklin; affirmed.
Thompson vs. Crutchehead, Franklin; reversed.
Crockett vs. Gola et al., Franklin; reversed.
Ludlow vs. Helms et al., Kenton; reversed.
Beck et al. vs. McIlvaine & Son, Lou. Chy.; reversed.

ORDERS.
Wagoner vs. Munsell et al., Franklin; affidavit filed and motion to discontinue appeal.
Montgomery vs. Lampton, Franklin;
Newell et al. vs. Newell's administrator, Franklin; were submitted on briefs.

Lee, Ivy & Co. vs. Buford, Franklin; argued by Crutchehead for appeal, and argument concluded by Lindsey for appellants.
Cross, by guardian vs. Watson, Franklin; argued by Rodman and submitted.

THURSDAY, January 2d, 1862.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Anderson vs. Watson, Franklin; affirmed.
Crittenden et al. vs. Dance, Ballard; reversed.
King et al. vs. Hynes et al., Crittenden; reversed.
Jones vs. Jones, Mercer; reversed.

Hanley vs. Commonwealth, Caldwell; appeal dismissed for failure to file record in time prescribed by law.
Ailsbrook vs. Ramey, Livingston; continued.
Gore's ex'r vs. Jackson, Franklin; submitted on briefs.

CITY ELECTION.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
Frankfort, Dec. 7, 1861.

ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to be held on the ensuing year, be held at A. G. Cammack's store, in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that the voters of said city be and they are hereby summoned to the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subject to the Board, to attend said election. By order of the Board, J. W. BACHELOR, C. C. P. doct did

MILITARY BOARD.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2d, 1861.
ORDERED, That one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subject to the Board, on or before the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board, J. W. BACHELOR, C. C. P. doct did

W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Just received a supply of these celebrated "Tigues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line at the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars and all which are selected from the best sources and with great care.

Only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are, for cash, preference, and will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.
mark w&t-wf W. H. KEENE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

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WAR DISPATCHES!

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!
BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!

BY APPLYING TO S. BLACK, WHO KEEPS the best Kentucky, Youghiogheny, Channel, and Pomeroy, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles.
Office near the railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
dec. 12-w&t-wf S. BLACK.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

F. D. REDDISH.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. W. Voorhis,

